WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

Cilmore's Garden Gilmore's Seal. Kelly & L op's Minstrels -23d st , near 5th av. Theatre Comique Varety. Matines. Tony Pastor's New Theatre—Variety. Wallack's Theatre Mighty Dollar.

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PAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adver-\$6 cents to \$2.50, according to classifi WEERLY. - 50 cents a line; no extra charge for l pe. Preserred positions from 75 cents to 52.

# Is it Nothing to Pay Off the National

That Gov. TILDEN is an able, practical anancier, there can be no question. In his letter of acceptance he shows the people how the whole national debt can be paid off in the comparatively short period of thirty-eight years, simply by the adoption of a financial policy which should secure to the country the highest credit. By wisely availing ourselves of this, he estimates that a reduction of one per cent. on the interest of the loans could be effected; and this saving, invested at the low rate of four-and-a-half per cent. interest, would cancel our entire national debt in the course of thirty-eight years.

This is no chimera. It is no wild, visionary scheme. It is the careful calculation of a practical business man, who knows how to put it in operation, and who will carry it into effect if an opportunity is afforded him.

We put it to the voters of the country the sensible men, whether this payment of the national debt is not a consummation devoutly to be wished? The heavy burden of taxation which rests upon us would at least be removed from the shoulders of pur children.

TILDEN, Economy, and the Reduction of the National Debt-let this be the war cry

### Cheaper Coal.

There has been a fall in the price of an thracite in Boston. Certain large dealers made a reduction of seventy-five cents per tou from previous prices. The example was soon followed by others. It is now freely offered at \$6@\$6.75 per top, retail, delivered, in lieu of \$6.75@\$7.50, the price a few days ago.

This movement can scarcely be confined to Boston. It would seem to indicate a probable general decline in the price of anthracite coal. Those dealers in our large cities-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston-who succeed in placing their stocks now on hand at rates any where near present figures, may esteem themselves fortunate. In the event of a breaking up of the coal combination, they will be in good form to replenish their yards at much lower rates. The dealers in this city have so far bought sparingly, and their yards do not present a very animated appearance. The public resolute-1; refuse to buy more coal than is absolutely necessary for immediate wants. This feeling grows stronger day by day.

That the owners of coal mines and those engaged in the transportation of authracite will be able much longer to enforce and collect the oppressive tribute they have of late years so remorselessly exacted from the public, seems more than doubtful. At a meeting of the Schuylkill solved to rescind the resolution passed at a previous meeting authorizing a suspenmon of coal mining in the Schuylkill region for a period of two weeks during August. This action, taken in connection with the reduction already made in Bos ton, looks ominous for the monopoly. Semi-bituminous coal has of late largely filled the place of anthracite, and this substitution is daily increasing.

Bituminous coal to the extent of 20,000,000 tops is annually consumed in this country. With the exception of about 2,000,000 tons imported, which pays seventy-five cents gold per ton duty, it is all produced here. We do not learn that the owners of bi tuminous or semi-bituminous coal mines have established a Board of Control to arbitrarily fix the rate, from month to month, which the public shall pay for their coals. The market price is governed by supply and demand. Under this simple and old-fashioned system, a sound, healthy, and growing trade in bituminous coal is carried on. The immense fall which has taken place in anthracite coal stocks and transportation shares is the surest indication of a probable decline in but the portion of the road scaling the the price of the article, from the production and transportation of which these corporations draw their revenues and de-

So far, comparatively very little anthracite coal has been distributed this season. The public leave the combination to store and carry immense accumulations of coal, which in other years had already in May and June been snugly stowed away in the cellars of our citizens, while the arbitrary sums exacted atte might fairly count, we may take as a from the consumer, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars, were gratui- At present eighty thousand passengers pass tously enjoyed by the coal companies for a | through the canal annually, three-fourths period of five months. The consumer does of whom go to India, or beyond, and the not, as a rule, commence to use his winter | total is augmented by five thousand every coal till about Nov. 1, and why not let the | year. Now, the journey from Paris to coal dealers store it and keep it at their own risk and cost during the summer days, and costs \$3.5, while by the most months? Nobody would think of buying winter clothes for eash in June, and laying them carefully away till the cold weather sets in, even if the tailors did | that we might traverse the same listance in, combine together and announce that they at most, eleven days, for a sum of \$390. The would, on the first day of every mouth, from July to January, increase the price | railway travel would probably assure to of winter garments. Would a Board of the Central Asiatical arge patronage which, Control, composed of representatives from | if computed at a hundred thousand passenthe great clothing houses, essentially differ | gers per annum, would yield a gross refrom the Board of Control which repre- ceipt per mile of \$4,000. This return would ents the great coal companies? The prin- | be just doubled by the results of similar ciple involved is the same in both cases. calculations for way traffic, and for

Should the public continue their present | through freight, omitting, of course, such attitude of masterly inactivity on this bulky merchandise as would continue to an heacite coal que-tion, should they con- follow the maritime route. Allowing fifty tinue to substitute semi-bituminous for per cent, of the gross income for running anthracite coal wherever practicable, expenses, these figures should represent a much of the anthracite coal now on hand | net annual revenue of fifteen millions of in the mining regions and at the great dis- dollars, or seven and a half per cent. on tributing centres will not be wanted at any price during this season. Anthracite coal would pay very handsemely if retailed in this market at \$5.50 per ton, de- Ru-sian Government has already taken a It could be sold at less than that long step toward its realization by comand still pay a fair profit, basing the cal- mencing to build the Siberian line, and

Who will first raise in this city a standard which shall bear the inscription, "Steady work for the miner; cheap coal for the consumer?"

Even the Post would follow this "gon-

#### To India by Rail.

A transcontinental railway which shall span the steppes and deserts of Central Asia from the Ural Mountains to the Himalayas may probably be counted among the achievements of the near future. The English project, indeed, advocated by SCOTT RUSSELL and Sir HENRY RAWLINson, and which contemplated a road from Scutari to the Indus across Turkey and Persia, has been summarily arrested by the bankruptcy of the former power. On the other hand, the scheme suggested by FER-DINAND DE LESSEPS, the creator of the Suez canal, is viewed with favor by the Russian Government, and under the auspices of a commission organized by Prince OR-LOFF is rapidly taking definite shape. A preliminary exploration of the route has peen completed by the promoters of the enterprise, and its results, together with an estimate of the outlay required for the new line, were laid before the Geographical Society of Paris at its last session.

There is no doubt that the route from England to India, by way of Russia, is altogether the most direct, shorter even than the maritime course through the Mediterranean and the Suez canal. The direction as a bird flies, or, in other words, a great circle of the earth drawn through London and Calcutta, by no means inclines so far to the south. Such a line would pass through Amsterdam, Berlin, and Warsaw, cut the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, touch Samarcand, and cross the Himalayas. The draught of a railway which should approximate very closely to this ideal track has been sketched by a Russian engineer, but it is open to the fatal objections of traversing deserts wholly destitute of water and combustibles, and of leaving out Taschkend, which is the great entrepot of commerce for Central

The most easterly point so far attained by the railway system of Russia is Orenbourg: but in December, 1875, the Government decreed the immediate extension of the Siberian line from Nijui Novgorod to Ekaterinbourg in the Ural Mountains, a distance of eight hundred miles. Last April it was announced by the Russian journals that the Czar had authorized the commencement of preparatory works for a further section between Eksterinbourg and Taschkend. The point of departure, therefore, for the "Central A:iatie" may be regarded as definitively fixed at the former town.

From Taschkend the proposed line

passes to Khojend, and thence by easy gradients to Samarcand, after which it bridges the Amou-Daria to reach Balkh. sometimes affirmed to be the oldest city on earth, at the foot of the range known as the Hindu-Kush. Here the difficulties begin. Nevertheless, according to the data collected by M. Cotard, an engineer associated with M. DE LESSEPS, both in the Suez canal and the new enterprise, the crossing of the chain by rail is certainly practicable and probably no more difficult than that of the Alps. After leaving Peshawur, the point of junction of the projected line with the railway system of Hindostan, it would be necessary to ascend some nine thousand feet, in order to attain one of the passes of the Hindu Kush. It is estimated, however, that the grade need nowhere exceed one foot to the hundred, which is much less than some inclines presented by the Central Pacific in the Sierra Nevada. Neither does the absolute altitude of these passes constitute an objection, when we consider that the Coal Exchange, held in Philadelphia on snow limit in this latitude is at least half a Friday last, it was, we understand, re- mile higher than in Switzerland. Still, the troublesome portion of the route less consists in these five hundred miles dividing Peshawur from Balkh; but it is to be noted that this section would open fertile and quite populous countries.

between Taschkend and Ekaterinbourg,

an interval of twelve hundred miles, lies a

region of steppes less densely populated,

but in no sense a desert. On the whole, if

we contrast these conditions with those

encountered by the Pacific Railroad, we

must acknowledge that our American line

would a priori seem a less reasonable un-

M. COTARD has endeavored to compute

on the one hand the expense of construc-

tion, and on the other the immediate and

certain income of this great under:aking.

The cost of the first subdivision traversing

the steppes should not exceed \$50,000 per

mile, that of the middle section span-

ning Turkestan might reach \$70,000

Hindu-Kush could not be laid for less

than \$125,000. Thus, supposing the whole

line to be completed in eight years, and

allowing interest on the capital for half

that period, we should have a total expen-

diture of less than two hundred millions of

dollars-about the sum supposed to be

represented by the Union and Central Pa-

To form an estimate of the amount of

passenger traffic on which the Central Asi-

basis the figures furnished by the Suezcanal.

Calcutta, via Marseilles, covers thirty-two

rapid, or Brindisi, route it requires twenty-

three days, and an outlay of \$440. By rail,

on the other hand, M. Corano calculates

comparative security and regularity of

That there is nothing visionary in this

project is obvious from the fact that the

the supposed capital.

dertaking.

cific Railroads.

accounted for by DAVENPORT:" and that they "recommend that the Attorney-General be requested to take such steps as he may deem necessary to recover and return to the treasury the aforesaid \$34,000." The middle link connecting Balkh with Taschkend would have a length of six hundred miles, but could be far more easily constructed; it would tap, moreover, important centres of trade. Finally,

#### Only One Office for One Man-A Good Recommendation.

The Committee of the United States Congress on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice make one recommendation which commends itself as eminently wise. They recommend "the passage of a law preventing any person holding more than one office under the United States Government at the same time."

Patriots willing to serve in official posts are so plenty in this country that there is no necessity or occasion for conferring more than one office upon one person at any one time. Again, in some instances the duties of the different offices held by one and the same person are incongruous and cannot be consistently discharged. Here we have the same man Clerk of the United States Courts, United States Commissioner, and Supervisor of Elections. The duties of a United States Commissioner are largely of a judicial character, often requiring judicial acquirements and integrity of a high order; while those of a Supervisor of Elections, as practically construed, closely resemble the duties of a Chief of Police. Think of electing the same man, at the same time, to the offices of

Judge and catchpole. The bill recommended by the committee is clearly a measure of civil service reform. It should be promptly passed at the present session of Congress; and it deserves the votes of all, without distinction of party. This bill affords an opportunity to test the sincerity of those who are advocating reform. It cannot be pressed to a vote too

### quickly. Let us see the yeas and nays. The Stench of the Croton.

The Croton water is filled with putrid matter. After being drawn a short time it emits an offensive smell; and if allowed to stand a few hours in a room, it renders

the air insupportable. Water in such a condition must be very unwholesome. Yet this is what the whole population of New York have to drink. Who knows how much sickness, how many deaths, may be occasioned by it?

With such a local Government as we have, it is probably too much to expect any immediate measures of relief to be taken; but it is to be hoped that the accounts of the impurity of the Croton in the city journals may be read by the authorities at the sea side and in the mountains, although its stench does not reach their nostrils, and that at their convenience they may look into the matter.

Meanwhile, let it not be forgotten that WILLIAM M. TWEED went to jail for negleet of duty.

" Nothing," says the London Times, " is ore remarkable in the political life of the United States than the amenability to party discipine displayed by almost all sorts and conculation on a regular and continued pro- ordering a survey for its continuation to ditions of public men." This is very true, but duction at the present price of labor. Taschkend. In reply to those who dread a | what is more remarkable is the subjugation of lespecially do more gratuatous labor than litera

strongest of superstitions, and most men would abandon their wives or resource their church petition of a land route, M. DB LESSEPS affirms that a railway, by developing the commercial affiliations of Europe with the

falling off in Red Sea traffic from the com

extreme East, would augment the move-

ment of heavy merchandise, which forms

the main source of profit to the canal.

Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that an

international railway, by creating close

and continuous re'ations between the Rus

sian and English possessions in Asia,

might allay the spirit of jealousy and sus-

picion which at present disquiets the two

Mr. Tilden's Railroad Record.

Will the Editor of THE FUN ple se give at platon relative to Gov. TILDER'S Fall road record, and blige Man. PHILADELPHIANS.

Our opinion of Gov. TILDEN's railroad

record is that the stories against him have

been devised, expanded, enlarged, and ac-

gravated simply to prevent his being elect-

ed President. They were pretty well tried

in this State two years ago when he was

elected Governor, but without success;

and they are effectively refuted by the

answer in a railroad lawsuit, which the

Governor and his associates have just put

in and published. We believe there is

nothing whatever in these stories which

should deprive him of confidence and

respect, either as a private or a public

man; and, in our judgment, if any citizen

is deterred by such tales from giving Mr

TILDEN his suffrage, that citizen is unfor-

A sufficient reason for supporting Mr. Til-

DEN is that he has been proved in this State

as Governor, and has not been found want-

ing. He has effected a great reform in the

State administration, preventing public

plunder, reducing taxes, and serving the

people from first to last faithfully and

strenuously. In doing this he has not

feared or hesitated to attack the most pow-

erful and wealthy combination of rascals

in his own party-a thing which no Repub-

lican politician ever dared to do, except

Mr. BRISTOW; and in return for it the Re-

publicans, headed by President Grant,

and supported by the Republican leaders

in Congress, and by the majority of the

Republican press, have driven him from

It is not necessary to study the remote past.

or to explore the minute history of railroad

corporations, in order to discover whether

or no Gov. TILDEN is the right kind of man

to elect as President in 1876. All that is

necessary to settle that question is to ex-

amme into his official action as Governor.

This being satisfactory, his career as a pri-

vate citizen and practising lawyer, re-

speciable as it is, need not be taken into

very particular account in forming an

Tweed Might Have Done as Well.

According to the report of a majority of

the committee of Congress who investi-

gated the expenditure of thirty-four thou-

sand dollars in this city for election pur-

poses, Mr. John I. DAVENPORT, to whom

that large sum of the people's money was

intrusted, has undertaken to account for

its expenditure, in part, by receipts bear-

ing date several months before he received

any portion of the money, and others bear-

ing date two years after he received the

Now, we submit that had the same lati-

tude been allowed to WILLIAM M. TWEED,

he could have accounted for every dollar

that he had taken of the city's money. He

could have begun by putting in all the re-

ceipts for material, rents, transportation,

and labor when he was formerly exten-

sively engaged in manufacturing chairs,

and wound up with his more modern re-

ceipts for furnishing his houses at Green-

vich and on Fifth avenue. The purity of

elections might be explained in this way

No wonder that the majority of the com-

by him as well as by Mr. DAVENPORT.

opinion about him.

last installment.

tunate, and much to be pitied.

The Witness complains because we only printed from a letter which HORACE GREELEY vrote to Mr. TILDEN on Oct. 20, 1869, that part in which Mr. GREELEY expressed his opinion repecting Mr. TILDEN'S personal character What shall be said," exclaims the Witness be satisfied with the same. of THE SUN's candor when we add that this was only the introduction of one of the most scathing arraignments ever made by the bold

and honest HORACE GREELEY?" It is true this arraignment was scathing in language, but it was utterly groundless in fact. Its occasion was a letter which Mr. GREELEY believed to be Mr. TILDEN'S, but which Mr. TILDEN did not write. such paper"-this is what he stated at the -" was ver written, signed, issued, or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part." This disposes of the scathing arraignment, and obliterates any effect that it n ight have had upon Mr. TILDEN's repu tation : but it takes nothing from the high opin ion of Mr. Tilden's personal integrity witch Mr GRIELEY expressed on the same occacion. We trust that the Witness is now satisfied that in this matter, as in every other, the candor of HE SUN is beyond question.

It is gratifying to find so many Republicans who recognize the ability of Mr. TILDEN, President, Mr. TILDEN'S Republican vote in this city and State will be very large. He has won these Republicans over by sheer force of character and actual reforms.

Every unprejudiced man will acknowledge that all our best Presidents, fro.n Wash-INGTON down, had clean shaven faces. So says SUN on the subject, and who holds that the fact be mentions is an additional recommendation to the reformer TILDEN. Now, we do not wish to drig into this campaign the "beard question," which once agitsted the country; but it is nevertheless true that the founder of Granti-m White House " he rded like a pard." The comparison is SHAKESPEARE'S, and "pard" is short for leopard. It is also true that HAYES, who wants to be GRANT'S successor, and who stands on the platform of Grantism, is bearded and moustached like GRANT. TILDEN, on the other and, keeps himself cleanly shaven, as WASHING-TON, JACKSON, and other great Presidents did.

Two very interesting letters-not the ess interesting because short—are given in THE SUN this morning. One of them is from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts In it he announces his intention to vote for Mr TILDEN, on the ground that, as between TILDEN nd HAYES, the former is "far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics."

man-American citizen, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL. In it, be announces his intention to give his support and influence to Mr. TILDEN, and pro claims his allegiance to the principles and policy ald down in the Democratic platform, and is the letters of the Democratic candidates.

Mr. ADAMS takes pains to say that he belongs to the class of independent voters, and Gen SIGEL also takes occasion to say that he shall not surrender his political independence in elections of lesser import nce.

The German-American reformers who support TILDEN will once again, therefore, be able o "fight mit SIGEL." and the statesmen in the same ranks will feel strengthened by the leadership of the son of one of our Presidents who was the son of another of them.

If Chief Justice MONELL's death was due to the malarial atmosphere of the new Court House, means should be adopted to prevent mortailty among the other Judges there by inroducing to it a sufficient supply of the best kind of air to be found in this city.

It was by an overwhelming majority that Mr. WATTERSON, the wide-awake editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, was elected to Congress on Monday last. He was Chairman of the St. Louis Convention at which Mr. TILDEN was nominated, and is an enthusiastic admirer and upholder of the reform candidate. We shall miss WATTERSON from his paper when he takes his seat in Congress; but we expect that public questions that will be even more powermittee report that the "said \$34,000 is not ful and influential than his editorial articles.

The British Premier, DISRAELI, made a blunder when be indulged in jocularity over the wholesale slaughter by the Turks of the Christian population of Bulgaria, armed and unarm ed, of both sexes and all ages. The subject was again trought up on Monday in the House of Commons, and the spokesman of the Government, after making an indirect apology for the cynical language uttered by DISRAELI a few days ago, promised that hereafter be would sternly vindicate humanity. The London Times makes an obslaught upon the Ministry for their conduct under the circumstances. It says that the deeds of the Turks have aroused astonishment and horror in Great Britain, that they sur pass anything the imagination of civilized man could have conceived, and that the wild fury of the old Tartar conquerors finds its parallel in Europe at this day. Not the least astonishing and shocking feature of the business is tha Great Britain is the mainstay of the Turkish power, and has, in this crisis, given the Moham medan empire that support without which these appalling butcheries would never have occurred.

Even Gov. CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina was compelled to admit, in his letter to GRANT upon the Hamburg aff ir, that "most though not all, of those who have spoken about t bere through the newspapers or otherwise, on the white or Democratic side, have condemned the massacre."

Touching the Southern vote, we invite attention to the letter we publish this morning on the try of the murder of Senator Caldwell of Missis — N. Y. Times.

In compilance with this invitation of our esteemed contemporary, we have given attention to the letter referred to, and we find that according to the statements in that letter, this colored m n, CALDWELL, had killed four white men before he fell at the hands of the whites. May be the killing of every one of these four was justifiable, as the killing of CALDWELL cert inly was inexcusable; but nevertheless, it all goes to show that acts of violence in the Southern States are not confined to one side. It is an intake the sword shall perish with the sword.

whether Deacon RICHARD SMITH, of Cincinnati, is a candidate of the Prohibition party for the flice of President. We answer that he is not, Deacon RICHARD SMITH is a deeply religious nd a truly good man, but he is by no means a prohibitionist and would not accept any nomination from that party.

JAY GOULD'S young editor has a doleful wail over what he calls the "pay for brain work." He complains that while doctors and lawyers can always charge fees for advice, a lit erary brain worker gets nothing but thanks when he reads the poem, tragedy, or novel of an mateur writer in order to give him advice. If that is so, and he thinks he ought to have pay, efficient and successful laborers in what the young editor calls Literature, even though people are not "emancipated from the laws of the Past." Such complaints are the utterances of disappointment and failure, and are we k and sidy. A man, be he brain worker or muscle worker, who has not the strength of will to say no to a person who wishes him to help him when he has all he can do at his own tasks, is a pretty poor specimen of a fellow. If, however, to gain consideration, to do an obliging set, or because be is flattered by being taken as an expert, he lends the assistance, he had better hold his tongue about it. As matter of fact, doctors

the private citizen to his party. It is the ry men ten times over. Lawyers do fully as much certainly. JAY GOULD should not work his young editor so hard as to make the calls on him for his literary advice trksome. Hereafter if any one is so hereft of literary ability as to imagine that he requires the young editor' eritical assistance, we advise him to enclose in his note asking it a small but sofficient fee. FLINT, the medium, exacted \$2 and a postage stamp; and the young editor would doubtless

> The Alabama election on Monday last, the first State election since TILDEN'S nomination, was carried by the Democracy in a way that shows the strength and popularity of the St. Louis licket. Up to 1874, the State was Reocratic par v by a majority of 13.000. The gain upon that majority, in Monda,'s election, was very great, and the full returns will perhaps show that it was doubled, or even more than doubled. Nearly all the members of Congress elected are Democratic, and the State Legislature, in both branches. is almost entirely Democratic. Order and quiet prevailed everywhere during the election. State. JAY GOULD was foolish enough to think, up to Monday last, that his party was likely to carry the State, and this, he told his stool pigeon to say, would be an "ominous event for the Democracy." JAY GOULD is a failure in politics The local elections in Kentucky on Monday also showed Democratic gains in the various

counties in which they were held. The work opens promisingly for TILDEN and

TILDEN'S letter exhibits him as a great student of finance, and a man who has an pinion on all questions of practical statesman ship. HAYES'S letter was a weak construction that suggested the work of several hands.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Why Charles Francis Adams will Vote for Gov. Tilden.

The following letter was received yesterby Mr. Hugh F. McDermott, editor of the Jer sey City Herald, in answer to a letter of inquiry H. F. McDermott, Esq., Jersey City :

QUINCY, Aug. 5, 1876. DEAR SIR : I am one of the class now denom inated Independents, asking no favors and vot ing for the best men without regard to party lines. I propose to retain my position. Bit as to the choice offered to me between Mr. Tilder and Mr. Hayes, though baving no preposses sions against either, I do not hesitate to say that be former is far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics, in my opinion, and I intend to vote for him. Very truly yours.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

## Gen. Sigel for Tilden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Hav ing received of late several invitations to address political meetings, it seems to me my duty to deciare, for the purpose of avoiding all mis laid down in the Democratic platform, and in the letters of accept nce of Tilden and Hendricks, are in accordance with the views which on many occasions I have expressed and de fended privately and publiciv. I should be fending them now, in the hour of trial, and therefore shall give my support in this election to the Presidential ticket adopted by the Demo cratic Convention.

In taking this step, I desire, however, to add that I shall not renounce independent action in political matters relative to our own State and city, whenever questions of national policy of paramount import nee are not involved.

By publishing this card you will oblige Yours very respectfully.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1876.

BOUTWELL'S MISTAKE.

The Weakness that polls the Effect of the Mississippi Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- A well-known Republican from Mississippi, who by some strange freak of nature is not a partisan, says, i criticism of the majority report of the Missis sippi Investigating Committee, that Boutwell has made an ass of himself in desiring to prove too much. He to copvinced that a much more had no attempt been made to make out the Misstssippi Legislature an illegal body, and so dis s ys that it is bound to fail, for even Ames has and to admit that a quorum of the State Legislature was legally elected, and that being the case, they were, under the Constitution, as absolute judges of the remainder's title to their seats as is Congress to decide similar questions in regard to its own organization. This, he says, is the fatal spot in the report, and any talk that Ames was lilegally forced to resign is sheer non-scase, not borne out by fac.s. He says that Ames recognized this Legislature by sending his message to it, and when articles of impeachment were preferred against him, he sent to members of this Legislature and told them if they would give him a chance to retire bonorably, he would do so, and that in case of their withdrawing articles of impeachment be would resign. This was done. If there had been a ghost of a show for Ames, and he had had an lice a that he was being illegally coerced, he would have started for Washington by next train after Federal ald. As it was he was only too glad to escape without being made to pay the penalty of his crimes. lature was legally elected, and that being the

From the Houston Age, Aug. 2. Since the conspiracy of Cataline, the intrigues of Robespierre, the treachery of Benedict Ainold, human nature has protably not been disgraced by a treason equito that of the 10m Scott party in the Texas negligible. disgraced by a treason equ i to that of the lom Scott party in the Texas Lexislature.

They have strained every nerve to rob the State of a silce of territory equal to a small State, 80 miles wide and 3.0 long, containing 20,000,000 acres, and comprising hills in whose bosom sleep mineral treasur's whose visit wealth still less locked up, scaled and unexplored. In time the value of this princely domain will exceed \$100,000,000, all given away for the beseft of Snirks and insatiace monopolysts outside of Tex s. No wonder, in view of an acquisition so vast, that Iom Scott could afford to buy, almost at any price, members of both houses of the lex is Legislature; no wonder his arents, undanned and relentiess in their energies, numerous their certain prey. It is disheartening thus to see the great State of sexas prostrated help-less before the tower of a single monopoly; sickening to see a single man, by the sheer and sorold force of good, ride rough-shed over the people of a State by the abound the our chase of a majority of their L sissaure like so many slaves and dumo actile, was run to do the bidp-ople of a State by the addition to be our chase of a majority of their L sustaine bke so many slives and dumo cuttle, we run to do the bid-ding of their master with all the alacrity of des-nicible highlights. picable birelings.

Fort, the loud-mouthed radical from Fort, the found-mouthed radical from Illinois, who has had more to say about the parity of the Republican parity than almost any memoer of its party, is aroved to have sold his vote for doorkeeper in the Forty-second Con-gress for 100 cooles of the Agricultural Report. The evidence taken before the Committee of Accounts is unimposemable.

"When Mr. Plerrepont entered Yale College as a student, he was registered as Edward Munson Pierpont. It was not until some time after he gra uat d that he added the letter S to his Carastian as e, droppe a his model name, and introduced the letter a and an exter r in Plerpont, and occame known of the world as Edwards Pierrepont," This was said, vectored as, no one of the classification of the Court of St. James's.

More Gems of the Funereal Muse. From the Public Ledger of G. W. Childs, A. M. I've sat beside her cradie and watched her as she And when w'th pain I heard her moan, how bitterly I let the train worker demand it or leave the job alone. We do not herr these complaints from And kined her have force ad and wished her well sgain.

We had a little Edgar once, He was our only bride; We loved him als, perhaps too well, For soon he siem and ched. Gone to met his sister. How sweetly our dear hitle Harry does sleep. Harry does sleep.

After the e-weavy days
And sign s of pain;
With the worte ints closed
Over his sweet eyes,
hevermore to we p again.

Husbend, thou art gone to rest,
Thy tors and pains are o'er.
And sorrow, pain ard suffering now
Saall never, tairess thee more.
Bettler, here we morn thy assence,
But thy Savi ar hid thee come:
Brettler, dear, we miss shy accents
Frem our once sweet, happy home,

THE BARATOGA CONVENTION.

The Nominee for Governor-Conkling in the Thick of the Fight-The Liberal Rump.

BARATOGA, Aug. 8 .- This being the Presidential year, there is an unusually large at rinkling of prominent politiciars among the crows congressted here to dank Congress water ad fire water, dance and firt, play poker, and pull wires. The meeting of the Requelle n State Convention, and its tender, the Liberal Rump, will take place two weeks gence. They come to nominate a State ticket, and as the Presiden nal election may turn upon the result in New York, and as this result may be influenced by the character of the two candidates for Gover nor, of course the Republicans are taking deep interest in that subject.

From what I gather by talking with all clarses of Republicane, I am certain that a deep plot has been laid, and is now being worked out in all sections of the State, to so manage the approaching Conventions as to overthrow the Hon. Roscoe Conkling as the leader of the party in New York. Gov. Fenton is cooperating to be made one of the conditions of receiving the ald of the Liberal Rump in the elections this fall. The pivot whereupon the destruction of Mr Conkling's leadership is supposed to turn will plausible pretext that Haves will lose the State unless such unstable politicians as George Willism Curtis are gratified, war to the knife will be made upon the Hon. Alor zo B. Cornell, who is undoubtedly the first choice of our bie Sens tor. But those who must know claim that Cornell will have every delegate from New York city, and at least three-quarters of those from Brooklyn, and perhaps the whole. This will give Cornell nearly one-fourth of the Convention in that single locality. Then, all through the State, the active, pronounced Administra tion politicians, who look to the selection of delegates in the rural districts, are favorable to Cornell; or, to speak more precisely, they ar ectively at work in the interest of our distin guished Senator, and will see to it that the dele g tes that come here two weeks hence will eagerly follow his standard into the thickest of the fight. Unless, therefore, these tr sty lieu tenants are wholly mistaken, the Oneida chief will have a decided majority in the Convention But, even if this should prove to be so, some of Mr. Conkling's shrewdest managers say it will not necessarily follow that Mr. Cornell will get the nomination. The Senator may think it best to bestow it upon another.

And right here Mr. Conkling's embarrassment

arises. He doesn't wish to pick a quarrel over mere name. He only demands that a friend of Unless he is grossly misunderstood, he is much annoyed at the course of Woodford. This sprightly yet tedious little spouter is trying to control in his own interest that transparent humbig the Boys in Blue. It was through to or a sin ill r organization that Woodford got the nomination for Governor instead of Horace Gr elev six years ago. Woodford is now aiming at the same end by the same means; whereat Conking, who sees how transparent this bit of charlatanism is, is much disgusted. Neverthe less, if reports are to be credited, Woodford will h ve quite a little show of delegates in the Con-

Mr. Conking will encounter a more formidable opponent than Woodford, or a dozen of his callbre, if he sets himself to work in earnest. I refer to Gov. Morgan. The friends of Mr. Morgan complain that the overthrow he met with in his encounter with Conkling for delegates to Cincinnati last spring has taken the courage all out of him. Nevertheless, I hear a vague rumor that Conkling has made a compromise whereby Morgan is to be nominated for Governor, and Cornell for Lieutenant-Governor. I don't credit it, for Roscoe Conkling is not likely to enter into any arrangement that will tarnish his prestige of absolute leadership in New York. In certain contingencies that may arise he migh be content with Andrew D. White of Cornell University, who is his firm friend, or with Pome roy of Cavuga, or, if hard pressed, even with

Mr. Evacts is now and then spoken of, but he has no following among those who control the machinery of the Republican party. As an oppopent of Conkling, he has no claims at all in comparison with those of George William Curtis, and Curtis has not the ghost of a chance for the nomination.

The Liberal Rump that will show itself ber on the 23d inst. is spoken of with derision. Well accredited reports from all parts of the State prove that three-fourths of those Republicans who voted for Greelev in 1872 are now support-Tilden. The rest are merely in the market but though the regular Republicans will get them, they will pay very little for them, for they don't regard them as worth much. Possibly on of them may be placed on the ticket for Prison Inspector, while two or three will be nominated for Presidential Electors.

#### THE SUN OUT OF TOWN. We are daily in receipt of complaints

from friends of THE SUN, either temporarily out of town or residing at a distance from New York, that they cannot obtain the paper except at an exorbitant price.

J. P. Davis writes from Baltimore that the

price has suddenly been put up from three cents to five cents a copy, retail. There is no reason for this, unless it be that the Pennsylvania Railroad exacts one and a quarter cents a copy freight for New York newspapers delivered in Baltimore by early train, when it has been carrying Philadelphia morning papers position the dealers in Baltimore ought to be able to sell THESEN profitably for less than five cents.

P. G. Everett writes from Ocean Grove, N J., that Reeves, the news agent there, who used o sell THE SUN at three cents, now demands five. If the Ocean Grovers will subscribe at this office they can have THE DAILY SUN by mail, post paid, at fifty-five cents a month.

"Anxious Inquirer," wants to know " why the newsboy on the 9:13 A. M. train into this city, via New Haven Railroad, won't sell me a copy of THE SUN? He carries visible dozens of them in the bundle of newspapers under his arm, and yet his r sponse to inquirles for your paper is, 'No Suns.' He disdains argument or explana tion." We presume Mr. John Hoey of A tams Exbut decisive, in this case.

" A Reader" at Amsterdam, N. Y., who has to pay five cents for his daily bun, is respectfully referred to our subscription rates, by mill, for paper as promptly as the Post Office will deliver it direct from the office. Those who find it more convenient to purchase of their local newsmen can doubtless get it on as favorable terms as the freight and expenses will admit, by ordering it of them regularly for a deflnite time, in adv nce.

Where Commodore Vanderbilt is Missed.

Commodore Vanderbilt is sadly missed Commodore Vanderbilt is sadly missed at Sar toga this season, not because he sport much money—that never was his habit—but because his face and figure were familiar, and people liked to discuss the handsome old Commodore as ne came and went. He used to enjoy his sejourn at Saratola. He was food of smokning, of diving out to the like, and of his melbers of whist, fifty cents a point. Every evening he played whist, but 11 o'clock alway found him in bed. Nobody could be more systema is or more observant of hysicine hays. I was a mistake to supnose him very robust, For the past five-and-twenty ye is he has been far from well, and, as he has often said, if he man not taken excellent care of himself ne would have been in his grave long ago. For tradition at Saratoga is that the Commodore always mile it a rule to win enough at whist to cover his expenses at the Springs, and would have been dissatisfied if he is done.

The Square Truth.

The Square Truth.

Gov. Tilden was elected to his present o has risked anything in a fight against

RONREAMO

-Gen. Tom Thumb is said to have ex-6 anged his yacht Maggie 8, for a solitaire chamond

-Ericsson is experimenting, with the object of obtaining mechanical power from the direct

-Whittier is spending the summer at the

Inter of Shoals. He appears sarely in public, and thus Reens the curious at a distance.

-One of the street railroads in Paris uses a locometive with out a furnace. It has a reser of superheated water, which furnishes a supply of steam. Ole Bull has written a le ter from Tyso. Norway, to a Louisville frien , saying that the rumon that he denied being married to his present wife is "a

-" Howard Glyndon," the writer. is Laura C. Redden, a deaf mute. She has been a puril at of for mutes at Mystic, Conn., and has learned

-Boston uses six thousand dozen bottles of lager a diy, while the saloon custom bos much in creased, though the sale of the stronger liquors ha greatly fallen off.

-Mrs. Robb of Corpus Christi, is called the "Cattle Queen of Texas." She owns 70,000 acres of land, on which 15,000 head of cattle are fattened for market each year.

-A Massachusetts clergyman received thirty cents for a marriage fee the other day. The groom offered him twenty cents at first, but finally add-ed ten, "though times is hard."

-"Wherever I go," said an elderly trave eller the other day, "I find men wearing out their old clothes and hats; but the lidle, a most without exception, have brand new and expensive dresses." -San Francisco has a strong man who,

pru d bar on his neck, and a man on each end of the

bar, dances, wearing shoes that weigh 75 pounds.

—A gentleman at Agra, India, slapped die : soon afterward from rupture of the spicen, which was diseased. A magistrate inflicted a fine of thirty

-A Paris letter says that " Baron Brisse," the cook, who recently died, supplied several newspapers, for daily publication, dinner receipts, which many families followed. He was very stout, measuring nine

-The old horse of an East Weymouth (Mass.) milkman has had a romantic death. As soon as his young rival had started on the familiar route the old horse trotted off, too, stopped at each door, as usual, and then went bick to his stable and died. -New deposits of guano have been dis-

covered in the coast province of Tarapaca, in Peru, about thirteen miles south of Punta Grande roadstead, and the port for which is on the west side of the penin suln of that name. It is believed that the bed contains at least 3,000,000 tons. - A French physician says that one-half

of the so-called drowned persons are buried slive, and that they might be resuscitated by proper treatment getically, and a hot fron in bad cases. -The Czar of Russia has abolished pub-

lic executions, which have hitherto been preceded by an exhibition of the co-demned criminal on a black cart with a pl-card round his neck throughout the prinapal streets of the city, besides a parade for ten min -Mary Bogardus of Columbus, O., be

came insane when she heard that her husband was killed in the Black Hills. Imagining that she was Abraham, she bound her little girl, placed her on an inverted washtub, plied wood around her, set it on fire, and would have burned the child to death but for the fortu nate interference of a neigh b r. -M. de Lesseps has communicated to the

Academy of Sciences letters from stations of the Sucsecanal, dated June 15, and escribing the sudden appearance of a fireball in the heavens. It burst into sheaves of light like a rocket, with a roise resembling the rolling of thunder. It lasted about three seconds, and was travelling in a southeast direction. -Jones is exquisitely stupid and good-

hearted. He suddenly stumbles against a blind beggar. The beggar's bowl of pennies is upset. Moved at the sight of the mendicant's distress. Jones draws a match, from his pocket and, stooping down to where the blind man was on all fours groping to the gutter for his money, says, kindly: "There, my good fellow, 1'll light -An Indiana youngster was reciting her

Sunday school lesson, which was about Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. "What did the Queen bring to Solomon?" asked the teacher. "Costly gifts," was the answer. "What did Solomon show her?" "His wisdom and his breeches," was the starting reply. The answer on the lesson paper read: "His wisdom and high -An old woman in California refused to

property. The track layers took advantage of Sunday -a day on which she could not appeal to the courts-and put down the rails. She was outwitted, but not defeated. When the locomotive came along ever the branch line she took up a position on the track and

would not stir. The locomotive backed and left -A Paris paper publishes the following : Scene: a telegraph office in Vienna. The operatory looking at his watch, says: "Too bad; I cannot go to the concert to-night," "Why not?" asks a companion. "I am waiting for despitches from Belgrade, and they don't turn up until midnight." "Have you the Constantinople despatches?" asks the companion

"Yes." "Well, write precisely the contrary and go to -A Wisconsin editor has faith that Tilden and Henuricks will be elected, and he manifests ! by publicly advertising the following offer: "Any citic zen of Monroe county, not a subscriber of the Monroe county Republican, a: d considered responsible for two dollars, can have this p per mallet to him, commence ing July 4, 1876, to be paid when Tiblen and Hendricks are elected President and Vic -President of the United

States. No Tilden, no pay' This me ins business. Walk

-M. K. Fuchs says in his new work ou volcanoes that the sea caures their eruptions, and reput di tes the idea that volcanoes en anate from the cer of the earth. The cruptions are owing to a strugele tween the vapors contai ed in the volcanic focus and the lava masses that stop their issue. The author points to the fact that setive volcanoes are almost excusively situated near the sea. Out of 189 that have been active since the middle of last century, ninely eight are inc sular, and nearly all others are close to the coas. And other argument in tavor of infiltr tion of sea water by that the chemical constituents of volcanic vapors co

prise all the substances that distinguish rea water from -As to the idea of opening Shakespeare's grave, the Bibliopolist says: ": bakespeare die April, 1616, and he has therefore been dead and buried just two hundred and sixty years. Many will exclude to fix what benefit will this be, after such a lapse of time! Nothing but dust would be found there.' Are we sure of this? Vs y often the fe tures and the clothing of he dead ar preserved for hundreds of years after burial, and on opening their graves wonderful sights have been seen. In . few minutes all crumble away, and nothing but dust remains, o t for a short time had illusion is wonderful. There have been many graves opened, in cases where their tenants have been buried tar longer than Shakespeare, and very often the features and ciothing were recognizable, and still more often were the skelet ns per ec. It is true that they soon crumoled to dust, but they remained whole long enough for photographs to be t ken of them.

-The petty persecutions with which the Prussian authorities in North Sleswick worry the ish population centinue. The object now seems to work on the children of Danish parents, and the atstitution of prizes in the shoels for those chi dren " will "tell tales" agriss their comrades who speak Doutsh among themselves out of school hours. At a public dinner at Hadersh ben, the Chief of Police on ter done room and producted all toasts, declaring sate of the company did not ask his permission they would not each wid to finish their meal." All indignacty refused to do so, and rose from the table, when the effi-cial, finding that he had gone rather too far, was oblined on this editor of the Danner rie has again been to the month's imprisonment on account of all or facting on the honor of the police."

the other cay, two cases were tried, ore directly tole lowing the other, which to the reflecting mand were recent some mexplicable features. In the first case to man was charge, with the manufacture for his wife at Devenport. He pleaded sunty. The evidence of a pos-liceman wast at he struck her with hi clene ed ist, and she died in laif an hour. The Judge, Baron Amphiert, said there was no doubt that the prisoner had struck his wife a violent blow. Assults on women should be severely treated, and in order to make as rious a imple of the prisoner he would be sentence six months' imprisonment. In the next case : mai st red a er was charged with steaming four fleed wood, which were found to his possession, and iden ified by the prosecutor and his witnesses. To cu ed said he bought the wool. The prisoner erto borne a good character. The same Judy tenced him to five years' penal servitude. The ancy in the two sentences rather surprised the perpis in the court.

At the Assizes at Exeter, in England,